

Figure 1: New version of Figure 2 in the original paper. As suggested by Reviewer fWzj, we replace the cube with tri-plane to represent the 3D face NeRF field. And change the "3D face" with "tri-plane" in the label to improve clarity.

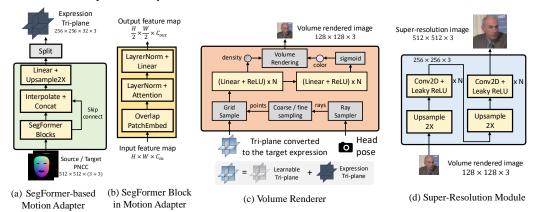


Figure 2: Network details of each component in our generic model, as suggested by Reviewer fWzj.

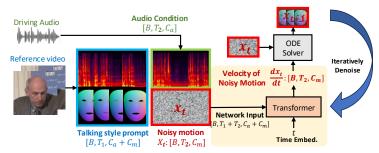


Figure 3: New version of Figure 3 in the original paper. As suggested by Reviewer fWzj, we improve the clarity of the inference process of ICS-A2M model.

Table 1: CMOS results on the lip-sync and expressiveness of various setting of our ICS-A2M model and the baseline ER-NeRF (ICCV 2023). CMOS score ranges from -3 to +3. Error bars are 95% confidence intervals.

Settings	CMOS-lip-sync↑	CMOS-expressive ↑
#1. Ours (MimicTalk with ICS-A2M model)	0.000	0.000
#2. Ours w.o flow matching#4. Ours w. style vector#5. Ours w. style encoder#6. Ours w.o sync loss	$ \begin{vmatrix} -0.438 \pm 0.273 \\ -0.361 \pm 0.204 \\ -0.254 \pm 0.188 \\ -0.932 \pm 0.349 \end{vmatrix} $	$\begin{array}{c} -0.895 \pm 0.387 \\ -0.532 \pm 0.210 \\ -0.338 \pm 0.225 \\ -0.423 \pm 0.296 \end{array}$
#6. ER-NeRF (ICCV 2023)	-1.838 ± 0.486	-1.535 ± 0.422

Table 2: CMOS results on the style controllability and identity similarity of MimicTalk and StyleTalk. CMOS score ranges from -3 to +3. Error bars are 95% confidence intervals.

Methods	CMOS-style-control	CMOS-identitiy-similarity \uparrow
#1. MimicTalk (ours)#2. StyleTalk (AAAI 2023)	$\begin{array}{ } \textbf{0.549} \pm \textbf{0.225} \\ 0.000 \end{array}$	${\begin{aligned} {\bf 1.735} \pm {\bf 0.362}\\ {\rm 0.000} \end{aligned}}$